PRICE TWO CENTS.

CONGRESSMAN SHOOTS TWO

BEFLIN OF ALABAMA WOUNDS A NEGRO AND A WHITE MAN.

He Was on His Way to a Church to Deliver a Temperance Lecture and Remonstrated With a Drunken Negro-Says Negro Was About to Pull a Weapon.

WASHINGTON, March 27.-James Thomas Heffin, Representative in Congress from the Fifth Alabama district, an ardent temperance advocate, a negro hater and a gun toter, stood in the middle of a Pennsylvania avenue street car at Sixth street at about 7 o'clock this evening and fired two shots from a .38 calibre revolver at Louis Lumby, a half intoxicated negro. One of the bullets struck the negro in the head back of the right ear, and he lies in a semiconscious condition at a late hour tonight at the Emergency Hospital.

The other bullet lodged in the right leg, just above the ankle, of Thomas McCreary, a horse trainer for August Belmont, who is and who with his wife was alighting from the car when the shots were fired. Owing to the uncertain condition of Lumby Representative Heflin was held a prisoner at the Sixth precinct station on a charge of assault with intent to kill, but later was released on \$5,000 bonds furnished by George W. Driver, a retired saloon keeper.

The physicians at the hospital insisted upon viewing it as a "serious case," but admitted that they were not certain whether Lumby's intoxicated condition was reeffect. McCreary's wound was very slight. Up to the time of his release Mr. Heffin was surrounded in Capt. Byrnes's room at the station house by twenty-five or more of his colleagues in the House, who were making all sorts of arrangements for his release.

Mr. Heffin is the author of a Jim Crow street car bill for the District of Columbia. which he introduced in the House at the last session of Congress. He said to-night that since introducing and urging the passage of that measure he had received a large bundle of threatening letters and had thought it proper to arm himself in expectation of an attack which might be made upon him by the persons, evidently negroes, who had threatened him. Accordingly, he says, he made application to the chief of police of Washington for permission to carry a revolver. This was granted through the local police court

At the time of the shooting Mr. Heffin was on his way to the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, at Four-and-a-half and C streets, Northwest, to deliver a lecture on the subject of temperance. Five hundred men and women had gathered there

Mr. Heffin and Representative James Edwin Ellerbe of the Sixth South Carolina district were riding on the car together when the shooting occurred. Ellerbe was ust alighting to go to his rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel when he hurried back to Heffin's aid.

A crowd of more than a thousand whites and blacks, including many of the racing contingent living at neighboring hotels. was on the scene in a moment, and while McCreary and Lumby were removed to the hospital Policeman Scrivener escorted Heffin and Ellerbe to a carriage and the trio drove to the station house, where Heffin was formally arraigned and then allowed to use the telephone to summon friends. Among the first to arrive was Henry Neal, Speaker Cannon's messenger, who bore word that the Speaker was deeply concerned and asking if Mr. Cannon could aid in the situation in any way

According to Representative Ellerbe's story, as told to-night, he and Heflin boarded the trailer of a two car train on the Pennsylvania avenue line in front of the Raleigh Hotel, running east toward the Capitol When Heffin and Ellerbe boarded the car their attention was immediately attracted to two negroes, one of them being Lumby, evidently intoxicated and talking and laughing boisterously, as they sat opposite McCreary and his wife, who were the only other passengers. Heffin and Ellerbe stood on the rear platform of the car and when Lumby pulled a flask of whiskey from his ocket and prepared to take a drink Heffin remonstrated.

You had better not take that drink in this car." said Heffin, according to Ellerbe. "There's a lady present and it is not right." "Tend to your business," the negro

is said by Mr. Ellerbe to have answered. Lumby was again raising the bottle to his lips when Heffin, half starting forward, objected again.

"It's against the law for you to conduct yourself that way in a public conveyance," said Heflin. "Drop that bottle of whiskey,

I say; you are doing wrong. Mr. Ellerbe says that Lumby mumbled something unintelligible, and Heffin was about to say something further in obection when Lumby's companion reached forward and took the bottle away from him and stuck it in his own pocket. then the car reached the corner of Sixth

street and Mr. Ellerbe prepared to alight. So did Mr. and Mrs. McCreary and the two At this point the various versions differ. Mr. Ellerbe says that when he alighted he

turned and said: "Come on, Tom," addressing Mr. Heflin; you had better get off here and walk over

the rest of the way. I'll go with you." Mr. Ellerbe says he expected further trouble from the intoxicated negroes and wanted to avoid it by having Mr. Heflin turn north and walk away. When Mr. Heffin declined, saying he would ride on, Mr. Ellerbe turned to walk away, when he heard a scuffle and wheeled just in time to see Mr. Heffin, standing inside the car near the front platform, fire two shots through the forward window in the general direction of and toward the ground where the negroes stood and whence Mr. and Mrs. McCreary were walking. Mr. Ellerbe

says that at the same time he saw Lumby with his right hand in his hip pocket, as if in the act of drawing a revolver to attack Mr. Heflin in a statement says that when the car stopped the negroes brushed past him and insulted him. He says that Lumby

used a vile term and started as if to draw a pistol. Mr. Heffin says he immediately frew his revolver and, grasping it by the harrel, converted it into a club and struck Lumby over the head.

Mr. Heffin says the negroes were pushed off the car, and when they reached the street Lumby again drew back to pull a

was then, he said, that he fired the shots.

"I fired both shots toward the ground," te said, "and did not think that either one would take effect. I don't see how there could have been a bullet wound in the negro's head. I shot at his feet."

As soon as Mr. Heffin had been arraigned his friends began to arrive at the police station and within five minutes Representatives Randall of Texas, Lewis of Georgia, Gaines of Tennessee, Byrd of Mississippi. Wiley of Alabama and several others sur-

The case will come up in the local police court to-morrow

QUESTION JOHN BURKE'S SANITY. Relatives of Rich Old Man Say He Wasn't

Competent to Make 84,000,000 Gift. Justice Hendrick, in the Supreme Court, reserved decision yesterday on a motion by Lawyer John B. Stanchfield for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the sanity of John M. Burke, who some years ago donated \$4,000,000 to establish the Winifred Masterson Burke Foundation in memory of his mother.

Mr. Burke is 95 years old and a bachelor and has lived for years at 18 West Fortyseventh street. Several of his relatives are here attending the Bennings race meeting of the opinion that he is in a state of senility and that he was not of sound mind when he gave away the \$4,000,000. They also allege that he is closely guarded in his home and that access to him cannot be gained. When the order to show cause on yesterday's motion was obtained some days ago it was found impossible to make | party personal service and Justice O'Gorman gave leave to nail the order on the door of Mr. Burke's house in default of personal

Edward M. Shepard in opposition to the motion denied that Mr. Burke was inaccessible or that his mind was failing. Mr. eponsible for the semi-unconsciousness or | Shepard declared that he thought he could whether the shot had produced a serious, readily convince the Court of Mr. Burke's sanity and that he was determined to oppose vigorously any attempt to have Mr. Burke declared insans.

Justice Hendrick gave counsel until Monday to submit supporting affidavits.

BANK LOOTED OF A MILLION New Charges Against Men Alleged to Have

Robbed Big Pittsburg Concern. PITISBURG, March 27.-Two additional embezzlement informations were filed this afternoon by Bank Examiner W. L. Folds against Henry Reiber, paying teller, and John Young, auditor of the Farmers Deposit National Bank, charging them with defrauding that institution out of \$1,105,000. While the peculations of the two men

covered a period of ten years, the sum of \$1,105,000, it is alleged, was taken within three years. The statute of limitations prevents prosecutions on thefts dating further back than that.

The first informations, made on Tuesday, charged the theft of \$85,000 and false entries as well as conspiracy. Further inspection of the bank's books showed that this amount was too conservative and the additional information was made to-day. The bail of Reiber and Young was increased to \$250,000 each.

Statements issued by T. Hart Given, president of the bank, and Examiner Folds say that the bank will not be embarrassed The entire sum stolen was made up from the surplus at a meeting of the directors

this afternoon. Reiber and Young are both poor men, every penny they took, it is alleged, being lost in speculation. Yesterday a judgment was entered against Reiher for \$9,400 which he has owed a hardware company for five years. To-day a mortgage of \$400 on the home of Young was foreclosed.

Reiber has been employed by the bank for thirty-two years and Young for twentysix years. Reiber was known as the most careful and the best paying teller in Pittsburg. His two sons are students at Cornell and will be graduated this year abou the time their father is called for trial.

FIRE FRIGHT KILLED HER. Aged Mrs. Annie Whitbeck Was in No Dan ger but Thought She Was and Died.

Mrs. Annie Whitbeck, aged 78, widow of Judge Hans Whitbeck of Columbia county. this State, died suddenly last night through fright caused by a fire which started on the fourth floor of the Quincey apartment house at 476 West 141st street, in the rooms of Edward Burke. Mrs. Whitbeok lived with her married daughter, Mrs. Frederick Noble, on the third floor. The fire started in one of the bedrooms in the Burke apartment and the halls on the third and upper floors were soon filled with smoke.

Mrs. Noble and her sister, Mrs Frank Hipple, got their mother out in the hallway of the third floor, but the smoke was thick and they feared to start down the stairs. Mrs. Whitbeck became excited and said that she felt sick and wanted them to carry her to her bed. Calls were sent to several physicians in the neighborhood, but when a doctor came Mrs. Whitbeck

The janitor of the house, James E. Simms tried to put out the fire with an extinguisher but couldn't. The firemen con-

fined the flames to one room. Mrs. Whitbeck leaves three daughters and four sons. Two of her daughters are on the stage. Her husband died two years ago. Her brother-in-law, Henry Whitbeck, was years ago a partner of Dan Rice in the circus business. The family was well known in Columbia county.

H. S. SNOW'S WIFE SOLE LEGATEE. Mother of Fugitive Treasurer Willed He Estate to Her Daughter-in-Law.

The will of D. Maria Snow, widow of Michael Snow and mother of Henry Sanger Snow, the deposed and fugitive treasurer of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, was filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn, The will disposes of the estate in a single para-

"I give, devise and bequeath all my property of whatsoever nature and description and wheresoever situated to my daughter-in-law, Anna Brooks Snow, wife of Henry Sanger Snow of said borough, and appoint her sole executrix of this estate."

The amount of the estate was not stated The will is dated February 7, 1908, and is witnessed by Henry S. Snow of 270 Henry street, Susan E. M. Davis of 114 Lafayette evenue and Bridget Maloney of the same The testatrix died last Saturday at 114 Lafavette avenue.

U. S. Court Enjoins Kansas Freight Rates.

TOPERA, Kan., March 27.-United States. Judge John C. Pollock to-day granted a temporary order prohibiting the Kansas Railroad Commission from putting into effect the new maximum freight rate tariff. or from collecting g 'v penalties. The rates were to become c'ative April 1.

weapon and continued to curse him. It JOHNSON IS WILLING TO RUN

SAYS NO MAN SHOULD ACTIVELY SEEK THE NOMINATION.

But That if the Democratic Party Thinks Him More Available or Better Fitted for the Presidency Than Others He Will Put No Opposition in the Way.

St. PAUL, Minn., March 27.-Gov. John A. Johnson gave notice to-day of his willingness to "stand hitched" while Democrats boom him for the Presidential nomination. The notice is given in a letter to Swan J. Turnblad, editor of a Swedish paper here.

Mr. Turnblad, who is an influential Swedish American and a life long friend of the Governor, is one of the chief Johnson boomers. He wrote the Governor some days ago asking that his views be put in writing for a public perusal. To-day he received the following reply:

"MY DEAR MR. TURNBLAD: Your letter of the 23d of March, in which you state that you have been subjected to many inquiries as to my plans in connection with the Democratic nomination for President, I have for acknowledgment.

"In reply thereto let me say that I do not believe that any American citizen should be an active, open candidate for the nomination to the Presidency. "Any American would appreciate the

high honor which could come to him in

being selected as standard bearer of his "While I recognize that the press has much to say about me, in connection with this high office, I have hitherto avoided any public or private expression regarding my

"Matters have progressed so far, however, that it seems to me that I should at least say in answer to your interrogation that if the Democratic party of the nation believed me to be more available than any other man and felt that by my nomination I could contribute any service to the party and to the nation, I should be happy to be the recipient of the honor which it would thus confer.

"I am not unmindful, either, of the high nonor which has been paid me by the people of Minnesota, and if the Democratic party of the State desires to put my name to the next national convention I am sure I would have no objection; but even if Minnesota were the only State to declare for me at that time. I should still feel that the distinction was one of the greatest which could come

"I have done nothing and will do nothing in the way of organization to bring about this end, and shall not be a candidate in the sense of seeking the nomination.

"If, however, those who have the welfare of the country and the Democratic party at heart should feel that I am necessary in this year of grace I certainly shall respond to any call which may be made

"In this connection I desire it understood hat in no sense ani I to be a candidate for the purpose of defeating Mr. Bryan or any other man; that the only consideration which would induce me to allow the use of my name would be the feeling that I might be necessary to the cause

"If the Democratic party should see fit nominate Mr. Bryan or any one else the action would meet with my approval, and the nominee certainly would have my unqualified support, as I should expect his support if conditions were reversed.

"I have written you fully, that you may thoroughly understand the situation. In order that there may be no doubt I would say in answer to your question that if the nomination came to me I certainly should not refuse it. Very truly yours, "JOHN A. JOHNSON."

In the meantime the Johnson campaign for the Minnesota delegation to the Democratic national convention is going on and the friends of the Governor hope to get at least a share of the delegates. The Bryan leaders say that anything short of a full delegation would be a black eye for Johnson and that he would not dare to take a divided delegation to the national convention.

The Johnson men reply to this that Grover Cleveland did not have his State behind him in 1892 and that he was nominated despite the radicals. They make no secret of the fact that the same forces that brought about the nomination of Grover Cleveland are solidly arrayed in favor of Johnson's nomination, and say this influence will be as patent in 1908 as it was in 1892.

BANKER TAYLOR ARRESTED.

New England Trust Company Official Charged With Conspiracy

PROVIDENCE, March 27 .- Thomas D. Tavor, originator of the Taylor system of banking, was arrested in this city late this afternoon on a writ of trespass charging conspiracy and alleging damages of \$350,000. Taylor was taken to the office of United States District Attorney Charles A. Wilson. who is his counsel. Late to-night Taylor had not been able to furnish bail, the amount required being the amount of the alleged damages.

The action was brought at the instigation of John P. Reagan, receiver of the New England Trust Company, Mr. Reagan said this evening that the bringing of the suit was in his own opinion and in the opinion of his counsel the only course left to him in view of what he had learned of the history of the New England Trust Company. The action was taken, he said. after he had spent much time following up the intricacies of the company's relations with other concerns.

REBUKE FOR BROOKLYN JURY.

Justice Burr Couldn't Understand Their Verdict in Garcia Divorce Case.

The jury in the case of Antonio Garcia, a tobacco merchant, the trial of whose suit against Florina M. Garcia for an absolute divorce was brought to a close before Justice Burr in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on Thursday, brought in a sealed erdict yesterday morning in favor of the defendant. The result of the trial was a surprise to Justice Burr and he administered this rebuke to the jury:

"If the question of fact had been preented to me I should have had no hesitation in finding the defendant guilty. I cannot understand how an intelligent jury ould have reached any other conclusion The responsibility, however, for this verdict rests wholly with you jurors and I do not feel justified in asserting my individual opinion against yours. It is alleged by the plaintiff that after their separation his wife had lived at 1326 Gates avenue with Otto Meyer, the core-spondent Both Mrs. Garcia and Meyer

impropriets in their exations.

TO COERCE VENEZUELA.

Plan to Give President Power to Bring Castro to Terms.

WASHINGTON, March 27.-The Administration intends to take radical steps in an effort to bring President Castro to the terms demanded by this Government for the adjustment of its disputes with Venezuela over the asphalt and other claims which Castro has declined to submit to arbitration. Diplomatic efforts having, in the Administration's opinion, been exhausted, the first step in the programme arranged will be the introduction of a resolution in the Senate granting the President certain authority with which to compel Castro to agree to the American pro-

While it is said that war is not contemplated the proposed resolution will be sufficiently broad to permit him to take almost any action he deems necessary. As a preliminary measure the President will send to the Senate a mass of correspondence dealing with the efforts to adjust the American claims against Venezuela. This has been called for by a Senate resolution presented by Senator Lodge, who was acting with the knowledge and consent of the President

The measure to give the President authority to take action will then be proposed. It will provide that a special duty of 3 per cent, shall be levied on goods shipped to Venezuela that American collectors of customs may be directed not to receive goods from Venezuela and that the President may take such other measures as in his discretion he may deem requisite to bring Venezuela to terms. It is probable that the authority to take general measures will be qualified by the words "not amounting to war."

to the Administration's plans, but it is evident that there is a firm intention to go to the utmost limit short of actual hostility to compel Castro to respect the wishes of this Government. It is realized by the Administration that its programme cannot be accomplished without the aid of widespread favorable public opinion, and the introduction of the proposed resolution will be made the occasion for putting the case before the country for its consideration and judgment.

TRYING NEW MORPHINE CURE. Two Patients in Bellevue Undergoing s Seventy-two Hour Treatment.

Dr. C. C. Langsdorf went to Bellevue Hospital a few days ago and said he thought he had found a sure cure for the morphine habit. There were two patients in ward 33. had been in the hospital some days and heard that a part of the new treatment try it. They had had none of the drug

The two volunteers went under the treatment at noon yesterday. An hour after | Department in placing Col. Stewart at Fort they took the first dose of one of the four mixtures prescribed by Dr. Langsdorf seven grains of morphine was given to get any more in the seventy-two hours they will be undergoing the treatment they will find that they have made a miscake. The

morphine seemed to affect them some. The discoverer of the new treatment has a theory that the craying for morphine is due to depression, which is caused by the clogging of the secretive and excretive organs. His treatment aims to correct this condition and thus cure the patient of the craving.

MME. GOULD'S HOUSE FOR SALE. Trying to Sell Her Paris Home for 6,000 000 Francs-City Will Pay 4,000,000.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN PARIS, March 27.-The Cri de Paris says that Mme. Anna Gould is trying to sell her mansion here, for which she asks 6,000,000 francs.

Count Széchényi, who married Gladys Vanderbilt, has refused to buy it. The city is ready to pay 4,000,000 francs for the property.

TEXAS MAKES SEIZURES.

Waters-Pierce Property Worth \$200,000 Is Taken Before U. S. Supreme Court Acts. AUSTIN, Tex., March 27.-Texas is making good progress in the collection of the judgment of \$1,623,000 which it holds against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. Since the order of the Appellate Court was made yesterday Sheriff George Matthews has

levied on property worth more than \$200,000. Included in this property is \$50,000 in securities on deposit in the State Treasury to the credit of the American Surety Company of New York, which is one of the sureties on the appeal bond of the Waters-Pierce company.

Tank cars, wagons, horses, storage tanks and buildings in Austin and other parts of Texas are among the other property seized. The Appellate Court got word this afternoon from Washington that the United States Supreme Court has granted writs of error, so the court ordered the Sheriff to cease making seizures.

WOMEN IMPAIR CIVIL SERVICE. Sweeping Attack on Canadian System by Royal Commission.

TORONTO, March 27 .- A sweeping condemnation of the whole civil-service of Canada as now operated is substantially the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the working of every Government department. The main feature of the report is the charge of lack of intelligence and of conscience in the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The commissioners found politics holding sway over both the inside and outside services.

They recommend that political influence be banished, that merit be substituted for party pull as a qualification and that there be a permanent commission to supervise the whole service. They find that there has been a lot of examination dodging They say that the service in the last fifteen years has declined and they point out hat a great number of women their way into the Department to the detrinent of the public service, there being

700 women employed in Ottawa alone. The commissioners recommended equalization of salaries, and conclude by emphasizing the fact that "political pull" is eating the very heart out of the public rvice and that the only remedy lies in its entire eradication.

EXILE FOR ARMY OFFICER

ROOSEVELT SENDS COL. STEWART TO A POST IN THE DESERT.

"Good and Sufficient Reasons" the Only Explanation Forthcoming-The Case of Philip Nelan, "The Man Without a Country,"Again-To Force Retirement?

Washington, March 27 .- The supposititious case of Philip Nolan, "the man without a country," is recalled in the assignment of to the recent increase of criminality among Col. William F. Stewart of the Coast Artil-Italian immigrants, American public opinlery Corps to the command of Fort Grant, ion exacted exemplary punishment. He Ariz., a former army post which has been added that the embassy had to confine abandoned for many years. Actual exile, such as might have been ordered by kingly decree a hundred years ago, is Col. Stewart's

It is needless to tell anybody who knows anything about geography that the coast artillery has no connection with a desert and deserted army post hundreds of miles from the nearest blue water. But Col. Stewart is there, and the War Department records credit him with being in command.

There is something of a mystery behind this official marooning of an old soldier who has served forty-two years in the army. Investigation to-day developed, however, that he had been sent to Fort Grant, or what once was Fort Grant, by the personal direction of President Roosevelt on the recommendation of the War Department.

The records of the Department show that Col. Stewart was detached from command of Fort Barancas, Fla., on October 2, 1907, and orders given him, never officially promulgated, to assume command of the Arizona desert post.

An officer of the military establishment in a position to speak with authority said to-day that Col. Stewart's assignment was "for good and sufficient military reasons." No further details of an authoritative character were given, but it was explained unofficially by officers who knew some-Much secrecy is being observed in regard | thing of the case that the Department had regarded Col. Stewart as a trouble maker and a disturbing element at posts where he had served. He had had many difficulties with officers in the service.

Meanwhile Col. Stewart is marooned at Fort Grant at a command consisting of a cook, a caretaker and perhaps a striker or two. He is likely to stay there until mebody in Congress demands the facts of his case

A suggestion of the reason for the exile

of Col. Stewart is found in the knowledge obtained to-day that he refused to take advantage of an opportunity to retire under the thirty years service law, but insisted on sticking to the army until he reached the statutory age of retirement. He will not reach the retirement age of 64 years until July 13, 1913, but the President has authority to place him on the retired list on his sixty-

second birthday. The President and the War Department are powerless under the law to compel him where morphine patients are treated, who to retire or be retired sooner unless physical or mental disability can be proved. But were about to leave, but as soon as they | Col. Stewart appears to be in the possession of a sound mind and body and willing to was a little more morphine they decided stick it out among the cacti, the jack rabbits and the tara come. While it is not admitted in so many words, it is intimated that the action of the

Grant was intended to coerce him into applying for retirement. Col. Stewart entered the army just after each. If they have hopes that they will the close of the civil war as a Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery. He was brevetted a Captain on February 27, 1890, for gallantry against the Indians at Clearwater, Idaho, in July, 1877. He is a native

of Rhode Island. SCHOOLEY WILL A FORGERY. Men Who Aided His Efforts to Get Crawford

Millions Confess Perjury. SCRANTON, Pa., March 27.-A. N. Bahman of Swedesboro, N. J., and C. Fred Reidel of Landsville, N. J., after a grilling that lasted thirteen hours confessed to the District Attorney this morning that their signatures to the Crawford will and codicil as submitted for probate by George Schooley of Philadelphia, were secured under a misunderstanding and that their subsequent testimony before a jury in court to back their signatures was the

result of coercion. They signed a long confession revealing how under pressure they were forced to periure themselves in order to get for Schooley the many millions left by the real will to the widow of J. L. Crawford,

the mine operator. Schooley and his star witness, Orcutt of Noxin, Pa., are under indictment for forgery and perjury. Schooley, who was out under

bail, was arrested and locked up to-day. AGAINST MORE BRIDGE CHANGES Metz's Engineer Finds Fault With Plan for

Connection With Subway Leep. Chief Engineer Chandler Withington of the Finance Department submitted a report yesterday to Comptroller Metz on

the request made recently by Bridge Commissioner Stevenson for authority to let a contract for the reconstruction of the Manhattan approach of the Brooklyn Bridge. The object is to provide means to run the bridge trains into the new subway loop. Mr. Withington throws cold water on the

scheme. He says that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is not anxious for the connection because the steep grade will require that all trains using it must be all motor cars. The use of all motor cars on every train, Mr. Withington pointed out, would mean added weight for the bridge, was already practically at the maximum of its carrying capacity. He added that he doubted if the connection asked for by Mr. Stevenson would help to lessen the congestion of the bridge.

The matter was reported to a special committee of the board to confer with the Public Service Commission and to rep back to the board as to the advisability of carrying out the scheme.

Work has begun already on the bridge having in view the connection with the

subway loop. FIRE SHOW IN THE SUBWAY. Caused by a Steel Door Blowing Over on the Third Rall.

A large steel door in the east side of the subway wall a few feet north of the Ninetysixth street station was blown out late here. last night and, landing on the third rail, caused a display of pyrotechnics and a short circuit that entertained a crowd on the platforms and caused . half hour'

The door led to the pipe gallery in the subway wall. It is believed that it was forced out by an explosion of gas. The current had to be shut off until the ob-struction could be removed. There were two trains northbound in the station at the

CALLS AMERICANS CANNIBALS. SENATE PASSES ALDRICH BILL Italian Deputy Excited Over Execution of a

Murderer in Washington Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, March 27.-Under Secretary Pompili of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs re-

plied in the Chamber of Deputies to-day to an interrogation by Deputy Poggi concerning the execution of Joseph Paoleucchi, who was harged in Washington a few days ago for the murder of Elizabeth V. Dodge. Signor Pompili stated that the Italian Embassy had attempted every means to save Paoleucchi's life, but failed, as owing

its efforts within the limits of treaties and international law. Signor Poggi lamented that Paoleucchi was executed when he was dying. He said that justice ought to be tempered with humanity

Deputy Maresca exclaimed: "The Americans are cannibals."

\$800,000 FOR A HUSBAND. Widow Forfelts Estate to Marry the Man of Her Choice.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., March 27 .- R. H. Russell and wife of San Antonio arrived here to-day. They were married at San An-

tonio vesterday. Mrs. Russell was the widow of the late Frank Grice, owner of the San Antonio Express and other property in Texas valued at \$800,000.

By her marriage Mrs. Russell loses this estate under the terms of Grice's will. Mr. Russell is the son of a banker of Waukesha, Wis. He has lived in San Antonio for vears.

RANGE FINDERS FALL INTO BAY. Military Devices Worth \$10,000 and Very Scarce Lost at Pensacola.

MOBILE, Ala., March 27.-Range finding instruments, searchlights and other apparatus in use by the Coast Artillery dropped into the bay this afternoon at Pensacola when a box containing all the equipment was being lifted from a barge to the wharf of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The instruments are valued at \$10,000

and are of a sort that is very scarce in the Department. The instruments were sent here some weeks ago and later were ordered packed and shipped to San Francisco. This afternoon while the box was being loisted the derrick broke and it fell into

they may have been ruined by the salt water. SAY U. S. WILL POLICE HAYTI. Five American War Vessels at Port an

Prince-Exiles on German Ship. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PORT AU PRINCE, March 27.- The German cruiser Bremen sailed for Kingston this morning, having on board seventy-five refugees from the French and German legations, who accepted exile in preference to trusting the Government's guarantee of

safety if they remained here. The American gunboat Eagle arrived this morning from Guantanamo. The Paducah has arrived from Gonaives. Altogether there are now five American warships here. It is said the United States will police Hayti and will protect all foreigners.

LEFT \$12,000 IN COURT. Lawyer Wellman Discovers His Error and Finds the Money. A sealed box containing \$12,000 in cur-

rency was left in Part V., Trial Term, of

the Supreme Court yesterday and was not interfered with until its owner returned, forty minutes later, in an excited condition. Lawyer Francis J. Wellman was the owner or custodian of the box, and at the 1 o'clock recess he forgot to take it with him when as went out for luncheon. The occupants of the court room all filed out without touching it, and when Wellman suddenly rushed in at about 1:40 the court officer in charge of the room wondered why he was so anxious to break into the empty court.

when the box was once more in his pocket, astonished the court officer. DIVORCES FOR ARMY WIVES.

Court Frees Wives of Major Conklin and Lieut. Pickel.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 27 .- Two army wives got divorces to-day. In the case of Emma H. L. Conklin vs. Major John Conklin the petition was granted for intolerable severity. Mrs. Conklin testified that the Major was habitually intemperate and by reason of the drink habit

publicly abused her on various occasions. The case of Anna T. Pickel vs. Lieut. A. N. Pickel was heard in private. Lieut. Pickel was recently retired because of injuries received in line of duty. Mrs. Pickel gets \$2,000 alimony.

FLOTILLA OFF GUATEMALA. Message From Minister Sands Tells of Boats on the Way to Acapulco.

WASHINGTON, March 27 .- Mr. Sands, the American Minister to Guatemala, to-day sent a despatch to the State Department saying that the torpedo flotilla passed Champerico, Guatemala, at 9 o'clock this morning. The flotilla left Panama on March 22 for Acapulco, where the vessels are ex-

pected to arrive about April 1. After a stay of a few days they will proceed to Magdalena Bay, arriving about April 8, and will spend several weeks in target practice. The flotilla is composed of the Whipple, Hopkins, Hull, Stewart, Truxtun and Lawrence, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Hutch I. Cone.

MANY MINERS TO STRIKE. Orders Sent to 75,000 Union Men to Outt April 1.

CLEVELAND, March 27 .- Notices ordering the cessation of work April 1 by the 40,000 members of the United Mine Workers in Ohio mines were sent out from State headquarters here to-day. The present wage reement will expire on that date.
KANSAS CITY, March 27.—Thirty-five housand members of the United Vorkers employed in Missouri, K Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas will strike on April 1, following a decision reached at a meeting of the division vice-presidents

A Bouquet for Mrs. Roosevelt.

BRISTOL, Tenn., March 27.-Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and party, on their way to Vicksburg and New Orleans, arrived here at noon to-day and proceeded. The Board of Trade presented Mrs. Roosevelt with a

\$55 to California and the Pacific Const 6 West Shore R. R. \$38 via New York Central. b. 29 to April 29. Telephone 5680 Madison.—Adv. Vis West Shore R. Feb. 29 to April 29.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1908. Rain to-day; partly cloudy and colder to-morrow; increasing east to south winds.

> FIVE REPUBLICANS VOTE NO AND THREE DEMOCRATS AYE.

It Was Announced That If Senators Bacon and Daniel Had Been Present They Would Have Voted for It-Important

Amendments Accepted and Adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 27.- The Aldrich financial bill to provide for an emergency issue of taxed currency notes in time of money stringency was passed by the Senate at 6:25 o'clock this evening by 42 ages to 16 noes. In substance it authorizes national banks to issue such notes on depositing collateral of United States or State bonds or the bonds of certain described counties and municipalities, these notes to be subject to a progressive tax which will compel the banks to withdraw the notes from eir-

culation when the emergency has passed Before the final vote Senator Teller, acting for Senator Bailey, who was absent, proposed the Democratic substitute for the bill and when this was voted down offered as an amendment the salient feature of the Bailey bill, which provided that the Government and not the banks should issue the emergency currency. Both bill and amendment were defeated by strict party votes. La Follette and all the Republican radicals voting with their political assor

Then Mr. Teller said that he intended to vote for the Aldrich bill, and Mr. Johnston, the new Senator from Alabama, did likewise. Each said the bill was unsatisfactory. but was the best that could be obtained is the circumstances On the final vote Mr. Owen of Oklahoma, one of the most radioa Democrats in the Senate, who had proposed several far reaching amendments, joined Teller and Johnston. His position was that while the bill was unsatisfactory a measure to provide an emergency currency was necessary and he felt obliged to

vote for it. The Republicans who voted against the bill were Borah, Bourne, Brown, Heyburn and La Follette, all of whom except Heyburn have shown radical opposition to

The final vote in detail follows: For the bill-Republicans: Aldrich, Ankeny, Beveridge, Brandagee, Burkett, Burnham, thirty-five feet of water. The instruments Burrows, Crane, Cullom, Carter, Depaw, Dick, Dillingham, Dixon, Dolliver, Du Pont, have not been recovered and it is feared Elkins, Flint, Frye, Gallinger, Gamble, Guggenheim, Hopkins, Kean, Knox, Lodge, Long, McCumber, Nelson, Perkins, Piles, Richardson, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Stephenson, Sutherland, Warner, Warren and Wetmore, Democrats: Johnston, Owen and Teller.

Against the bill-Republicans: Borah Bourne, Brown, Heyburn and La Folletta Democrats: Bankhead, Clay, Culberson, Garg, Gore, McCreary, McEnery, McLaurin, Over man, Paynter and Taylor. It was announced that if Messrs, Bacos and [Danie] (Democrats) had been present

they would have voted for the bill. It was announced also in behalf of absent Republicans that they would have voted for it. One of the important amendments lonted to-day was proposed by Mr. Jo ston of Alabama. It provided that national banks required to hold 15 per cent. in reserves should hold four-fifths of these reserves in their own vaults and that onethird of the amount so held might be in

the securities enumerated in the bill. Mr. Aldrich accepted this amendment. Still another important amendment offered by Mr. La Follette and accepted by Chairman Aldrich forbids loans or dis counts being made to officers of a bank or to corporations in which an officer of the bank making the loan holds a majority of stock, and that where loans are made to corporations in which an officer of the bank making the loan holds a minority of stock, such loans may be made only after a meeting of the directors approves. A penalty of from one to five years imprison-

ment is provided for violation of this provision. When this amendment was offered Mr. La Follette had the clerk read a newspaper Wellman's explanation, made with relief article, that the First National Bank of New York was organizing a trust company to take care of its securities. He pointed to this as an argument in favor of his amendment. An amendment of Mr. La Follette, directing the Comptroller of the Currency to verify the monthly reports required by the bill of

> the amount of emergency notes outstanding, was accepted by Mr. Aldrich. The Aldrich bill will now go to the House. It is the opinion of leaders that in spite of marked opposition among the Representatives a measure substantially along the lines of the Aldrich measure will become a law. Mr. Johnston of Alabama offered an

Finance Committee, which made all banks outside of reserve cities keep four-fifths of their 15 per cent. reserve at home, but which permitted one-third of the four-fifthe to be in the form of securities declared good against emergency circulation. Mr. Gore of Oklahoma offered an amendment to include, besides securities, cotton warehouse receipts or grain elevator re-

amendment which was approved by the

ceipts, not to exceed 75 per cent. of the face value of the receipt on the products repre sented. Mr. Gore's proposal was rejected. Mr. Culberson offered an amendment to Mr. Johnston's amendment which was to strike out a clause that would leave the amendment in such shape that all banks would be required to keep all of their reserve, whether it was 15 per cent. or 25 per

cent., at home and in good and lawful money. Mr. Aldrich told the Senate that he was sure it could not adopt any such proposal. He could think of no greater misfortune that could befall the country than what might follow such a provision of law. It was impracticable and its adoption would cause greater distress than the late panic. It was not possible to keep reserves in lawful money, and the question was whether the gentleman from Texas wanted the money of the country banks kept at home or sent to the large cities for use. If he wanted it kept at home, the provision allowing them to keep securities, approved by the Government as part of the reserve, was wise. These securities would be immediately convertible into money at any Sub-Treasury of the

United States. Mr. Culberson's amendment was defeated. 45 to 4. Mr. Johnston's amendment was

agreed to. Mr. Owens of Oklahoma made an unsuccessful attempt to place a provision in the bill declaring that no provision of law shall be construed to forbid any national bank to contract for the insurance of its deposits in any State where the laws provide for the insurance of deposits of State banks.

Mr. Nelson of Minnesota wanted one-half of all taxes to be paid by national banks